REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

8,235.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	39
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Upcountry Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 3 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 5
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ [illegible] As.

... lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	2½ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows ;—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences; Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Thompson, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,159 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st July, 1875.

July 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves Madras	18
„ [illegible]	2	„ Coconada	19
„ [illegible]	3	„ Vizagapatam	19
„ [illegible]	4	„ Bimlipatam	19
„ [illegible]	5	„ Calingapatam	20
„ Colombo	10	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Galle	11	„ False Point	21
„ Negapatam	14	Arrives CALCUTTA	23

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers of this line, and Passengers can take intermediate ports [illegible] Company's steamers, which [illegible].

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and [illegible] at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. [illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	30	Leaves BUSREH	19
„ Kurrachee ... July	4	„ Mahomerah	19
„ [illegible]	6	„ Fao	19
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Bushire	21
„ [illegible]	11	„ Linga	25
„ [illegible]	12	„ Bunder Abbas	27
„ Bushire	13	„ Jask	28
„ [illegible]	13	„ Guadur	30
„ Mahomerah	15	„ Kurrachee ... Aug.	3
Arrives BUSREH	16	Arrives BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at [illegible].

The S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. [illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHIRE, [illegible] Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd July 1875, at [illegible].

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY on the [illegible], and [illegible].

PASSAGE RATES,

(inclusive of all Transit through the Suez Canal.)

	1st C.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£[illegible]	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
[illegible]	38	24		14	
Brindisi	50	34		14	
Leghorn	60	34		14	
Genoa	60	34		14	
Marseilles	62	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
[illegible], to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
[illegible], to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

NOTICE.

DR. CHARLES DOWNEY, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866" NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons CREDITORS of or otherwise having any claims against the ESTATE of CHARLES DOWNEY, late of [illegible] in the County of Devon, England, Doctor [illegible], deceased, who died at [illegible] aforesaid on the [illegible] of October 1874, and Letters of Administration of whose [illegible] (with the [illegible] of the Will annexed) were granted on the [illegible] day of April and sealed on the 1st day of May 1875 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER [illegible], of Bombay, Esquire, one of the members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required on or before the [illegible] day of July, 1875, to send to the said Administrator at [illegible] in Bombay Green, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the said Administrator will [illegible] the ASSETS of the deceased [illegible] to MARY DOWNEY, [illegible] named in [illegible] Will, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons INDEBTED to the said Estate, or having PROPERTY of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their Debts or hand over such property to the Administrator. Dated this [illegible] day of June 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSEL.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	JULY.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Rabot	2879	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	600	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th July 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALWA, (2,933 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the shipper's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 9th July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th June, 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO
40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 [illegible] Glass Decanters, Jugs and Tumblers, 1 case Color, 4 cases assorted Chimneys, 4 cases gilt Mouldings, 7 cases Wax Vesta Matches in Japanned Tin Boxes, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co

Bombay, 30th June 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st July, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms. a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c. &c.—
5 bales grey shirtings.
4 bales grey L. cloth.
On account of the underwriters ex "Morro Castle"—
D M & Co.—29 boxes the celebrated Dr. Townsend's Genuine
B
Extract of Sarsaparilla, damaged.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th June 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainwares, silver Flower vases, Harmonium, Stigram, Books, Guns and Rifles, wearing apparel, chronometer, by Lidbetland Davies & Co., &c. at Bandora, near the St. Peter's Church on the public road leading to the Hill.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on SATURDAY next, the 3rd July at 1 P.M., sell by Public Auction, at the premises above described, the valuable household furniture, &c. of the late F. J. Porter, Esq. Full particulars will shortly appear.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares guns, revolvers, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On MONDAY next, the 5th proximo, sale commencing at 12 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Upper Colaba, the handsome [illegible] furniture, &c., of Surgeon-Major [illegible], proceeding to England. Full particulars [illegible].

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.—AUCTION SALE OF BOILERS & ENGINES.—On SATURDAY, the [illegible] day of July 1875, at [illegible], Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mill premises of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at Chinchpoogly.

Two Boilers, 22 feet by [illegible], and a pair of Horizontal direct acting compound high and low pressure Engines of 45 nominal Horse Power by Messrs. Benjamin Hick and Son.

The Boilers and Engines could be seen at any time, on applying to the Mill Manager at the Company's Mill.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, [illegible] June 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the above Company falls due on the 1st proximo, and will be received at the Office of the Undersigned in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th June 1875.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The OPENING GAME will be played THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON on the usual ground near the Bandstand at 5 P.M. A large attendance of Members is requested.

R. S. CAMPBELL,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OWING to DAMAGE to the LINE, caused by SERIOUS FLOODS in the CENTRAL PROVINCES, through booking of all PASSENGER and GOODS TRAFFIC beyond KARELI on one side and CHINDWARA on the other is STOPPED.

Public Notice will be given when communication is restored.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1875.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 28, Shamsjee Hassajee Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of July 1875, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 28th June 1875.

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 28, Shamsjee Hassajee Street, Bombay, 28th June 1875.

ASTHMA and

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London, and
Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

HIGH COURT.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the GOODS of AGA JALAL SHA EL HOOSANEE, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

BEEBEE DARACKSHUNDA, widow of the said deceased ... Applicant.

Notice is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION LIMITED to the ESTATE of AGA JALAL SHA ELHOOSANEE, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by BEEBEE DARACKSHUNDA as Widow of the said deceased. All Persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.

Dated this 29th day of June 1875.

PRESCOTT AND WINTER,
Applicant's Proctors.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES, COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c., and invite inspection from all requiring aids to the sight. Consisting of—

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

The above assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted Goggles in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles to fasten and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
ABOUT 15TH JULY.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer EUROPA will be despatched to LIVERPOOL about 15th July. The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has very superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation.

The EUROPA averaged 10¾ knots on here outward voyage and may be depended upon to make a quick passage home.

To be followed by the powerful Steamers

INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P., nominal, about middle August.
MACEDONIA, 2,271 Tons, 489 H.P. nominal, about middle September, and other Steamers at regular intervals.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer PERSIA, Captain Mezullo, will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 1st July, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

JUST RECEIVED, NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Brown Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ⅜ inch Violet Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Pink Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Navy Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ⅜ inch Brown and White Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Red Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ¼ inch Brown Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ⅜ inch Navy Blue and White Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ⅜ inch Grey Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ¼ inch Red Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ⅜ inch Green Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Black Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Violet Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ⅜ inch Cerise Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch White Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Brown Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Light Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Buff Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Violet Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Buff Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ⅞ inch Green Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ⅜ inch Black Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Black and Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch White Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Light Brown Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Dark Brown Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ⅞ inch Mauve Brown Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ⅜ inch Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch White and Black Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with 1 inch Black Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with 1 inch Red Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with 1 inch Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ⅜ inch Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ⅞ inch Black and Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ⅞ inch Navy Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ⅜ inch Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Cerise Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Black Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with 1 inch Navy Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23,
RAMPART, ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a strong and powerful HORSE age 5 years, broken to HARNESS and SADDLE. Height, over 14 hands. Price Rs. 350. Apply Royal Hotel, Mazagon.

WANTED TO LET, for four months from the 1st proximo, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on the [illegible] of the Marine Lines [illegible] Rs. 200 per month. Apply to the Manager Parvis' Agency.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Grisham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance, drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £5 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 3d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 29th June 1875.

WANTED, for the YERROWDA CENTRAL JAIL, a DEPUTY JAILOR (Salary Rs. 120 per mensem and free quarters) and a CHIEF WARDER (salary Rs. 75 per mensem and free quarters). A knowledge of Accounts and of Hindoostanee and Marathee required. Testimonials as to character, temperate habits and previous occupations to be addressed to the Undersigned up to the 10th of Jul, next after which date applications will not be entertained.

H. BLANC, M. D.,
Superintendent.

Yerrowda Central Jail, 25th June 1875.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT BULLOCK TRAIN.

CONSEQUENT upon RAILWAY EXTENSION to WAZIRABAD in the Punjab, BULLOCK TRAIN PACKAGES booked UNPAID at Railway Stations on the East Indian, or Punjab, or Great Indian Peninsula Railway Lines (under Rule 4, page 60, of the Postal Guide, 1874) for the places noted Sealkote, Jhelum, Rawul Pindee, Murree, Peshawar and all stations to the west of Wazirabad, [illegible] should be sent [illegible] THROUGH WAZIRABAD instead of THROUGH LAHORE [illegible].

C. A. STUART,
Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, dated 25th June 1875.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW

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TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 180, 225, 289, 300, 500
Gem „	„ 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	„ 50, 55, 60, 90, 100 to 150
Gem „ „	„ 75, 80, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	„ 70, 80, 85, 95, 100, 125, 200
„ with Gems	„ 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	„ 18, 25, 30, 45, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	„ 30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	„ 25, 30, 35, 40, [illegible], 100 to 150
Gem ditto	„ 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	„ 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

CASELLA'S
TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
TREACHER AND COMPANY
LIMITED.
COMPLETE WITH

Funnel, Japanned Cylinder, Receiver Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and directions for use.

Cash Price......Rs. 18 each.

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TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have the undernoted ON SALE at their Byculla Establishment :—

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One Central Revolving Lamp for Thurston's Billiard Table, with Punkah, Protector, Wire Guards, Sliding Rods, and extra Shades, complete. Cash Rs. 400.

Billiard Kit of every description.

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All the Year Round, vol. 13	3	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hints on the Evidences of Spiritualism	1	8
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Sach's Text Book of Botany	20	0
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Foster's Life of Goldsmith *new edition*	3	12
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Downing's Elements of Practical Construction, Part I, with Atlas	10	0
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HATS AND HELMETS,
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LIGHT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR WARRANTED NOT TO CHANGE COLOR.

	Rs.	a.
Berlin Black Stiff Felt medium High, Square Crown	8	8
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Talbot Black, Soft Felt, High Round Crown, Spring Brim	8	8
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Black Scarbrow Round Soft Crown, Spring Brim	8	8
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Suez Drab ditto ditto	7	8
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DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s best quality	16	0
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Scarborough Black and Drab Soft Felt throughout, a good Travelling Hat	8	8
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Cork and Felt, covered White Drill, a useful Helmet	15	0
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LADIES' SUN HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Alpine Hats, wide Brim and well Ventilated	12	8
Ladies' Drab Felt Helmets; these are well ventilated and light	12	8
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LESS 10 PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

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THE great advantage of the above SYSTEM is obvious, the Purchasers receive the full benefit of the ruling Market Prices as it enables the Seller to go to Market with ready-money and buy his Goods at a great advantage, consequently allows him to SELL at a much REDUCED RATE.

A. COOK & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE,
(OPPOSITE JAFFER SULLIMAN'S)
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HAVE ADOPTED THE ABOVE SYSTEM,
Their motto being small profits and quick returns.

PRICE LIST.

Dress Suits	from Rs.	70 0 to 80 0
Frock [illegible]	„	38 0 to 48 0
Dress [illegible]	„	40 0 to [illegible] 0
Trowsers	„	20 0 to 25 0
White Marcella Vests	„	5 8
Morning Coats, in a variety of materials	„	25 0
Vests to match	„	6 8
Angola [illegible] Trowsers	„	10 0
Riding Trowsers of Cords or Bliss Tweeds	„	16 0
Blue Serge Suits Yarn-dyed	„	25 0
Drill Suits of American or English Drill	„	1[illegible] 0
Shikar Suits [illegible] with Padded back	„	14 0
White Longcloth Shirts	from Rs.	20 0
Ditto Ditto with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, our own make, "very strong," ½ dozen	„	26 0
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French Cambric, the new Patterns, ½ dozen	„	26 0
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Best Wove Flannel, each	„	7 0
Silk and Wool	„	8 8
Evening Suits of Oxford Cloth, Taffa, Flannel, Silk and Wool, and Striped Cambric	from Rs.	5 0
Dressing Gowns of Oxford Cloth, very serviceable	each	5 8 to 8 8

HOSIERY, SCARVES, HATS, TOWELS, &c., a large assortment
TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX and DECK CHAIRS.
OVERLAND PASSENGERS will find this the cheapest House in Bombay, every article ready for use.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
[illegible] LIGHT AND DURABLE
PRICE—PER SUIT, Rs. 15.

Mofussil residents can be fitted by sending size of chest over coat.

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LONDON HOUSE, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.,
WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS
FROM COGNAC.

Our Quotations for their Brand are now :—

* One Star	Rs.	21- 4	per dozen.
* One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	„	22- 8	„ „
* One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	„	23- 0	„ case.
* One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each.	„	25- 0	„ „
** Two Stars	„	24- 0	„ dozen.
*** Three Stars	„	27- 0	„ „
**** Four Stars, Extra Superior	„	38- 0	„ „

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and Traders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

OUR ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
HAS COMMENCED.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.
BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.
MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3

Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES,
PRODUCES ICE IN A FEW MINUTES,
CAN BE SEEN WORKING DAILY.
SO[illegible]DY & CO.,
IMPORTERS, B[illegible].

NOTICES.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIA[illegible]
STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE [illegible] GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGE[illegible] between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKON[illegible] LIA, via TORRES STRAITS.

GUT[illegible]
General A[illegible]

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and [illegible] information, apply to

LYALL, REN[illegible]

JUST OPENED FOR[illegible]

A NEW and the only PUBLIC A[illegible] BOWLING ALLY in BOMBAY is now [illegible] ROYAL HOTEL, MAZAGON. The Undersig[illegible] for the patronage of those Gentlemen who are [illegible] like amusement.

PESTONJEE SORABJE[illegible]
Prop[illegible]

THE
SINGER MANUFACTUR[illegible]
COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR TREADLE.

SEWING
SINGER'S
MACHINES
EVERY SINGER MACHINE BEARS THIS TRADE MARK
THE SINGER MFG CO.
THIS DESIGN IS THE PROPERTY OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMP[illegible]

BRAIDING, EMBROIDERING, HEMMING, TUCKING, CORDING, BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, TRIMMING, and all sorts of Simple Stitching on Cloth or Leather, can easily be executed on "SINGER'S" MACHINE.

The above Company sold in 1873, 232,444 Machines.

It being double the sale of any Competitor.

Instructions given free to Purchasers. Repairs of all kind undertaken.

Needles, Silks Cottonthread, Oil and all other accessories can be supplied.

Sole Agent for Bombay, NESSERWANJE MERWANJEE PATEL, No. 15 Meadow Street.

Orders for up-country will be promptly attended to.

From the [illegible] of [illegible] an assistant of the above Machines will be [illegible] at Poona.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS,
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest possible. We can produce.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality much approved	16s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 6d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots 5s. 6d. and	7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 6d. and	9s. 6d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order accompanied by remittance for the price, will be sent POST FREE, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and tins, soldered [illegible] ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export [illegible] packet or tin must be labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, [illegible]
Works—Euston Road and Camden Tow[illegible]
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes [illegible]

INK.

PRINTING IN[illegible]

PARSONS, FLETCHE[illegible]
PRINTING INK [illegible]
LONDON.

From the lengthened experience [illegible] have had in the Export Trade [illegible] speciality), and from the fact that the[illegible] all parts of the world, they are enab[illegible] the requirements of all climates, [illegible] work. This is of the greatest importan[illegible] confide their orders to this house.

GENERAL LIST OF [illegible]

Job Ink, for Machine or Press, [illegible] per lb.
News Ink, 6d., 10d., 1s., [illegible]
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and [illegible]
Superior Bookwork Ink, 3s. and [illegible]
Wood-cut Ink, 3s. and 4s. [illegible]
Red, Blue, Green, and other colours [illegible] 10s. per lb.
Varnish, 12s., 15s., and [illegible] per gallon.
Lithographic Ink in every shade of [illegible]
Parsons, Fletcher, & Co. supply [illegible] Newspaper Ink, but they recommend [illegible] better class of Printing Inks, [illegible] most economical.
All orders must be accompanied [illegible] or may be forwarded [illegible]
STREET'S [illegible]
[illegible]
PARSONS, FLETC[illegible]
10, B[illegible] COURT, FLEET ST., [illegible] SOUTHWARK.

PATENT WROUGH[illegible]

J. J. CORDES [illegible]

The Patentees and [illegible] Manufacturers [illegible] Nails, [illegible] "WEARING [illegible]" desire to make [illegible] that [illegible] "Crown" [illegible] Trade Mark, [illegible] sent out by [illegible] except [illegible] and that [illegible] package [illegible] placed a card [illegible]

Any Nails, therefore, which [illegible] must not be confounded with [illegible] "FRANK'S" [illegible] the quality of which [illegible] to that of any [illegible]

Dos Works.—NEWPORT, MON[illegible]

DINNEFORD'S

ACIDITY OF TH[illegible]

and the best mild [illegible] adapted for Ladi[illegible]

DIN[illegible]

And of [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

[illegible]ELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 29TH JUNE, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed very heavy, Surats declining, Reuter's Spot quotations showing a fall of 1-16d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned Broach and Mid Orleans; and to-day's opening message gives the tone as very dull: probable sales only 7,000 bales, against imports 23,000.

From New York yesterday's telegram reported futures ¼ lower, Mid-Uplands on the spot being still at 15¾ cents per lb. The day's receipts were 2,000 bales against 2,400, and the exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales against the same quantity last year.

In General Produce no alteration of any kind [illegible] yesterday.

[illegible]ent of £750,000 into the Bank of England [illegible] advised yesterday, and taking this in [illegible]ion with the previously strong position of [illegible], a reduction in the rate of discount [illegible]y likely. The only thing which might [illegible] with it is the possibility of a want of [illegible] in commercial circles, but [illegible] that private telegrams received [illegible]ng take a much more hopeful view of [illegible]. This is confirmed by Consols this [illegible]ing quoted at 93⅞, an advance of ⅛ [illegible]rday, and should the Bank rate be [illegible] Thursday, there can be little question [illegible] the effect would be quickly visible in [illegible]g a better tone generally. [illegible]uction has been made in the Bank of [illegible]'s rates of discount at to-day's board [illegible], and it is to be presumed, therefore, that [illegible]position has lost in strength since the [illegible] published report. The Money Market [illegible], however, has been little affected of late by [illegible]action of the Presidency Bank, capital in [illegible]bazar being too plentiful to allow of rates [illegible]ng supported, at anything approaching their [illegible]ominal quotations, and we must look to outside matters for a guide to the actual state of the Money Market.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been decidedly easier and a decline of 1/32d. per rupee has been established. The Banks are all much more willing buyers of bills than they have been of late, but there are very few offering and these are mostly held for better rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s-9¾ per rupee	
Do Bills 3 months' sight...	1s-10⅛ to 5-32	,,
Credits 3 ,, ...	1s-10¼	,,
Documents 3 ,, ...	1s-10 5-32	,,

On Calcutta there is no alteration.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firmer and there are buyers but no sellers at for Fours Rs. 102¼; Fours and a half, Rs. 103¾; Fives and a half, Rs. 109½.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been a shade steadier, Spinning and Weaving Scrip being in demand at a slight advance in yesterday's quotations. Bank of Bombays are also better, business having been done at Rs. 735. National Bank shares continue to give way, the closing quotation being Rs. 111 per share.

COTTON, notwithstanding the unfavourable accounts from home, has been steady, owing to a few purchases on European account at comparatively full rates. The transactions, however, have not been large and a cessation of buying would again render dealers easier in their demands. Receipts yesterday were 1,895 bales, making 4,119 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS are unaltered. By steamer £2 continues the nominal quotation, but shipments at that rate are very limited. By Iron vessels £2 may be quoted, and by Wood £1 17-6 per ton.

The PIECE GOODS MARKET shows no change worthy of special notice. Sellers still continue very firm, but the demand is too limited to induce any advance in prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	91
20,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	735
[illegible]	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
80,000	20£	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	[illegible]	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	123 pl.
40,000	20£	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	160
40,000	250	125	5 p.c.	National Bank of India	111
60,000	250	[illegible]	11 do	Oriental Bank	45

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,210
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	127
1,750	2,000	2,000	[illegible]	Mazagon [illegible]	175
4,000	1,400	all	15 p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	130

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,500 xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Albert Ginning Co.	650
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apollo Press Co.	1,400
113	1,000	all	...	Bellary	425
135	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Berar Company (New)	565
200	2,000	all	[illegible]	Bombay Press Co.	1,300
[illegible]	500	all	[illegible]	Do New	250
1,800	250	all	[illegible]	Broach Cotton Co	113
[illegible]	1,500	all	[illegible]	Carnac Company	800
[illegible]	200	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	70
500	1,800	all	[illegible]	[illegible] Press Co.	4,500
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
[illegible]	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,110
150	5,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,750
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Framji Cowasji Press Co	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	French Press Co	425
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Imperial Press Co.	375
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	Nund Press Manuf Co Ld	1,500
[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prince of Wales Press	800
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Sassoon Press Co.	600
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scinde Press Co.	475
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	900
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	[illegible]	Volkart's United Press Co.	180

For share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Alexandra Spinning	1,325
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Alliance Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	Bhownugger M. & P. C.	1,600
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Bombay United	1,750
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Broach Mills	450
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Colaba Spinning	500
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,225
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fleming S. & W. Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Great Eastern	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hindostan S. & W. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,150
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Khandeish Spinning	1,075
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madras Spinning	1,060
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madras U. Spinning	900
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manockji Petit's	1,120
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morarjee Spinning	1,145
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oriental	685
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Soonderdas Spinning	1,100
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. do. ¼ share	276½

[illegible] are for the half year.

[illegible]COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consoli[illegible]	
[illegible] Stock	297
Do. New ¼ Shares	126
Ditto	72
Ditto	[illegible]
B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
Do. New ¼ Shares	250

[illegible]CELLANEOUS.

[illegible] Bombay Steam [illegible]	
[illegible] Corporation	1,150
[illegible] Tea Company	65
[illegible] and Shipping	
[illegible] Co Ld	[illegible]
[illegible] Company Ld	100
[illegible] Co	25
[illegible] Co	255
[illegible] Slip	95

[illegible]IDATION.

[illegible]	1
[illegible] Bank	1

[illegible]NTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] tons, Captain D. Baillie, [illegible]

[illegible] per Italian [illegible] sailing on the [illegible], Mr G F [illegible] Phillips, Mrs [illegible] Surg. [illegible] Mr Warren [illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Edward Percy, 10 boxes bar soap, Sallaybhoy Tyebjee and Co; 25 crates sodawater empty bottles, Dawood Ismail.
Europa s, 34 barrels beer, Henry Dods and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Europa s, 7,200 fire bricks, M M Mody and Co.
Mirzapore s, 190 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Jeddo s, 220 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Colombo s, 30 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Goa s, 20 cases hock, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Juno s, 16 bales printing paper A C Gumpert; 5 cases dye [illegible] and Co; 15 cases beer, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

[illegible] s, 5 casks claret, B Phillips; 70 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 10 cases champagne, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons; 15 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gatiana s, 75 cwts coir rope, and 300 cwts coir yarn, Malsee Mooljee; 14 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 16 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co.
Minnie Carvill, 64 bales cotton, Vullubdass Moolchund.
Accrington, 1,100 cwts old iron, Narrondass Rajaram and Co.
Guy Mannering s, 16 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 179 bales wool, B I S N Co; 400 cwts hemp, Muthoordass Nutoosjee; 108 bales cotton, Muthoordass [illegible]; 80 bales cotton, Bhowan Mooljee; 20 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 81 bales cotton, Dewdass Sewram; 100 bales cotton, Khimjee Poonsey; 11 bales cotton, Curumsey Premjee; 11 bales cotton, Runchordass Vurjeewandass; 80 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdayal; 175 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee; 30 bales cotton, Cullianjee Pitamber; 151 cwts horns, Dewjee Dessa; 122 bales cotton, Vithuldass Vundravundass.
Coromandel s, 110 bales cotton, Trecumjee Nemidass; 57 bales cotton, Vithuldass Negraj; 173 bales cotton, Nathoo Soondergee; 83 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsey; 70 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 81 bales cotton, Vallubdass Vurdravundass.
Caradoc s, 200 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 30 bales wool, Roopchund Moolchund; 6 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 1 bale cotton, Lawrence and Co; 200 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Chuttoorbhuj; 60 bales cotton, Dalichund Ramdayal; 60 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co; 60 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Australia s, 230 bags coffee, P and O Co; 49 bales hides, P H A M Saheb and Co; 67 bales hides, F M C A Salley and Co; 6 bales hides, Currimbhoy Hasumbhoy; 60 cwts galls, 37 cwts nuxvomica, 6 cases P feathers, and 1 bale hide, Mooljee Bhoy Gangjee; 2 cwts fishmaws and 11 cases peacock feather, Fazal Mahomed Dama; 33 bales hides, S W A T N Meera and Co; 12 bales hides, Allaibuxbhoy Dewjeebhoy and Co; 6 bales woollen carpets, H Pestonjee; 3,499½ cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co; 73½ cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co; 53 cwts M of P shells, Mooljee [illegible]; 12 cwts gum ammoniac and 62½ cwts M of P shells, Joomabhoy Laljee; 24 cwts M of P shells, Sulleman Moosabhai; 95 cwts nuxvomica and 2 bales skins, [illegible]; 3,465 cwts rape seed, Finlay Scott and Co; 11 bales hides, N Jehangirjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Australia s, 420 bales coffee, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

[illegible] s, 4 boxes silver coins, The French Bank; 160 cwts [illegible], and 31½ cwts castor seed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kashgar s, 2 bundles carpets, 1 bundle skins, and 300 bales cotton, The P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar s, 500 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Kashgar s, 34 bales gunnies, P and O Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Kashgar s, 15 bales hides, P and O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s, 102 bales twist, Tata and Co; 102 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
[illegible] King, Thorne—W. Nicol & Co.
2053 Australia (s), Murray—P. & O. Co.—Mails, 2nd July.
FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.
1200 Accrington, Christy—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1165 Gatiana, Corkhill—Lawrence & Co.
861 Minnie Carvill, Moyter—The Captain.
FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.
1290 Coromandel (s), Maby—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
862 Caradoc (s), Barwise—Lawrence & Co.
2228 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK VIA CANAL.
1731 Europa, Mackay—W. & A. Graham & Co.
FOR HAVRE.
522 Ottercaps, Grosier—Ewart Latham & Co.
FOR VENICE, &c.
1514 Kashgar (s), Bates—P. & O. Co.—Mails, 9th July.
FOR NEW YORK.
1272 Jane Law, Mitchell—Lawrence & Co.
FOR CALLAO.
1091 Antwerp, Chambers—The Captain.
FOR CHINA, &c.
2005 Malwa (s), Tomlin—P. & O. Co.
FOR GENOA, &c.
765 Persia (s), Morello—C. Grondona.
FOR MOULMEIN.
1186 Arabia, Brabazon—Wallace & Co.
1286 Breadalbane, Maddrel—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1439 Lanarkshire, May—Finlay, Muir & Co.
970 [illegible], Slack—Lawrence & Co.
410 Milo, Chrack—W. Nicol & Co.
837 Mosaffer, Urquhart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1109 Sea Flower, Garrick—The Captain.
FOR TRIESTE, &c.
1233 Juno (s), Bagusin—A. C. Gumpert.
[illegible]
[illegible], Dennis—The Captain.
FOR RICE PORTS.
856 Black Prince, Baillie—The Captain.
693 Margaret Pugh, Hughes—Owen & Okell.
FOR HULL.
399 Eva Corvill, Hogg—The Captain.
1287 Macedon, Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.
FOR MANILLA.
1057 Fortuna, Taylor—The Captain.
FOR PENANG.
1150 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Framjee.
FOR CALCUTTA.
854 Olive Branch, Whestley—The Captain.
FOR KURRACHEE.
1264 Abyssinia, Jones—Owen & Okell.
807 Moray Castle, Jewett—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.
663 Richelais, Pidond—Lawrence & Co.
FOR ZANZIBAR.
126 Africa, Rambaut—T. Topan.
NOT FIXED.
1187 Annot Lyle, Yeo—G. J. Soares.
850 Clive (s), Burt—David Sassoon & Co.
879 Edward Percy, Sampton—Edward Bates & Co.
1251 Golconda (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.
878 John Starr, Ryfkogle—The Captain.
1388 Royal Sovereign, Neilson—Edward Bates & Co.
934 St. Bernard, Tulloch—S. Tyabjee & Co.
1080 Vixen (s), Fitt.—W. & A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

544 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda—H. A. S. Cadoo.
298 Futty Mobaruck, Nacoda.
100 Mahi, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia, [illegible]—(Harbour Defence.)
Auckland (s)—(Hulk.)
Augusta—(Schooner.)
Elphinstone—(Police Hulk.)
Fanny—(Schooner.)
Georgiana—(Schooner.)
187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Semiramis—(Hulk.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 28.

Kennedy, Lieut Col, Madras P W Dept, on leave, from Madras.
Barclay, Sub Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Belgaum.

JUNE 29.

Freeborn, Major, Bombay A D C, off leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 29.

Kemball, Colonel, Bombay 15th Regt N I, from leave, to Malligaum.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, June 26.)

The C-Comr is pleased to extend the provisions of Section 34 of Act V of 1861 to the town of Banda, in the Saugor Dist.

Mr E. [illegible], [illegible] Comr, is appointed a Member of the Raipur Dist Local Fund Committee.

Under Section 37 of Act X of 1872, the C Commr is pleased to appoint Mr Grish Chandra, Offg Extra Asst Comr, to be a Mag[illegible] of the 1st class, in the Betul Dist.

Capt A Bloomfield, Depy Comr, appointed to officiate as Inspr Genl of Registration, Supdt of Stamps, and Comr of Excise, received charge of his Office from Mr J W Chisholm, Comr of Excise, &c, on the 19th instant, before noon.

Lt-Col A B Cumberlege, Offg Comr, Nagpur Division, availed himself of the fifteen days' leave of absence on private affairs, granted to him in Notification No 2126, dated 17th instant, on the 19th idem, before noon, making over charge of his office to Col J B Dennys, Offg Comr.

The C Comr is pleased, under Section 5 of the Central Provinces' Courts' Act XIV of 1865, declare that the Court presided over by Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comr, Hoshangabad Dist shall be of the 5th grade, having jurisdiction up to Rs 5,000.

Under Section 15 of Act V of 1861, the C Comr sanctions the retention for a further period of six months of the Police guard of one Head Constable and six Constables, ordered in Notification No 2891, dated 29th Nov last, to be maintained at the expense of the inhabitants of the village of Chapara, in the Seoni Dist.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Surg H G Hall, Civil Surg of Betul, from the 1st instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Senior Hospital Asst at Betul will hold Medical charge of the station during the absence on leave of Dr Hall, or until further orders.

Capt T A [illegible], Offg Depy Comr, Bilaspur, is invested with the powers described in Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872).

Under Section 223 of Act X of 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the C Comr is pleased to invest Capt J W Macdougall, Asst Comr, Nagpur, with powers to try summarily all the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the said Act.

Mr T [illegible], Offg Asst Comr, Chanda, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted to him, and assumed charge of his duties on the 21st instant, before noon.

The following Notification is made by the Chief Commissioner, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India:—

Furlough for two years, under Supplement E, Section 7 of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr D [illegible], Inspr of Schools, Northern Circle, from the 4th October next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the resignation of Mr T Blake, Clerk, 3rd grade, attached to the Controller's Office, vide P W Dept Notifn No [illegible], P Rajagopaul, Supernumerary Clerk, 3rd grade, attached to the Chief Engr's Office, is brought on the effective list of Clerks in his present grade, and is transferred to the Office of the Controller, P W Accounts.

Mr [illegible] Hunt having returned from the Bilaspur Dist and resumed charge of his duties at Jubbulpore on the 17th June 1875, Mr [illegible] Clow will revert to his substantive appointment as European Constable from that date.

Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comr, received charge of the Registrar and Sub-Registrar's Offices, Hushangabad Dist, from Mr [illegible] Tul Singh, Extra Asst Comr, on the 21st June 1875 before noon.

Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comr of Hoshangabad, is appointed to be the Secy to the Dist Fund Committee, Hoshangabad.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	July 2	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	June 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	July 24	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 12	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	July 2	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 2	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Present Rates per ½ oz. Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Pie
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	6	8	3	[illegible]
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

5-30 P. M.			5-30 P.M.	
Friday .... July	2	Friday .... July	16
,, ... July	9	,, ... ,,	23

CHINA MAILS.

[illegible] and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Monday .... July	12	Monday .... Aug	9
,, ... July	26		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday .... July 24

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Friday .... July	2	Friday .... July	9
,, ... ,,	30		

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

3-30 P.M.		3-30 P.M.	
Friday .... July	2	Friday .... Aug.	27
,, ... ,,	30	,, ... Sept.	24

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered not for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being [illegible] annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday. On and after 2nd June until further notice these mails will leave every Wednesday and Saturday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf [illegible] monsoon.

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay in this and the next two weeks on Saturday instead of on Thursday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 [illegible]
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	3 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.	8-30 P.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION

OF

MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1875.

IT is very desirable to have political activity in India, yet to be thoroughly successful its promoters must have their loyalty and honesty of purpose above suspicion. Spurious patriotism, like murder, is found out sooner or later, and then the spurious patriot's influence disappears. We wonder if spurious patriotism in the Bombay Association and its twin brother, the East India Association, has been the cause of the moribund character which these two institutions have lately assumed. We think that the British public are beginning to "find out" the East India Association, and the influence which it once possessed is now greatly on the wane. At one time it was the fashion for men who wished to be con[illegible] authorities on Asian subjects, or who desired to appear to be taking a deep and intelligent interest in the affairs of the East Indian Empire, to go to the East India Association and sit for hours listening with wrapt admiration to the discourses of sons of India on the wrongs of their country. Whether it is because the British public are beginning to be tired of always hearing complaints against their own countrymen, who somehow seem to be transformed into monsters of oppression the moment they touch Indian soil; whether the impression is gaining ground that nothing will ever please the people of India, no matter how much may be done for them; whether the public are being better informed through their newspapers on Indian affairs, in consequence of a judicious distribution of news from the India Office; or whether it is that the thorough honesty of the native members of the East India Association is beginning to be more than suspected—we do not know; but it is certain that the East India Association is not so fashionable as it used to be. Perhaps the large subscriptions made towards the East India Association by native chiefs and princes first aroused the suspicions of the British public about the objects of the Association. At all events, whatever may be the cause of the British public looking askance at the Association, we are glad that they do; for by the obstacles it threw in the way of Indian officials honestly doing their duty, the prejudices it tried to create against Englishmen in India, and the doubtful nature of its disinterested patriotism, the East India Association has done more harm than good. The true patriots of the Association may be counted on the fingers of one hand. Our old friend Nowrojee Furdoonjee is one of the most sincere, well-intentioned, and perhaps the cleverest members of the East India Association; but few of his comrades are fit to be unbiassed guides to lead the British public to correct conclusions on Indian affairs. If the East India Association falls off in public favour during the next few years as much as it has done within the last few years, it will be little better than the notorious haunt of professed "agitators," or a place wherein may be seen to advantage that fast-disappearing curiosity, a Hindoo in his Oriental costume, lecturing the British public in grandiloquent language and such correct sentiments as would rouse the envy of Joseph Surface. We predict for it an amalgamation with a Fenian Association—a result which does not seem at all improbable now that the Irish papers have discovered Indian and Irish malcontents to have feelings in common against the tyrannical British Government. "Home Rule!" will be the party cry of the Hindoos as well as of the Hibernians, and Indian Fenians and Irish Fenians will probably live in harmony together until hot whisky punch or religious differences gives the Irishmen an uncommon itch to get at the head of the Hindoos with a bit of blackthorn.

As for the Bombay Association, it also is apparently going down hill rapidly. For a long time past it has appeared to us that Bombay intrigue centres in Girgaum and its vicinity. Why this should be the case we cannot say; but doubtless our readers have remarked the interesting fact. Under the shadows of the cocoanut trees that adorn that part of the island, the Bombay Association was fostered; in the same place, we are afraid, it is going to die. At the annual general meeting of the Association held on Saturday at the residence of Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, the proceedings were funereal in their dulness. The old vivacity of the Association had departed; the speeches made were of a most lugubrious kind—nobody was hopeful—everybody; and everything seemed miserable and dreary. Emblems of mortality would have been fit ornaments for the walls of the Knight's house; mutes and coffin-bearers lounging about the compound would have seemed quite appropriate to the mournful occasion. The Chairman, Sir Munguldass, made a melancholy speech. Where was the buoyant tone with which he might have spoken regarding the questions raised by the *Indu Prakash* (which, of course, is published in Girgaum) respecting the relationship existing between the British Government and Indian Protected States? Why was no voice raised to protest against the Government of India's conduct regarding Mulharrao Gaekwar? The policy adopted by Lord Northbrook in deposing Mulharrao, the right of the British Government to remove any native Prince from his throne—these were matters upon which the Bombay Association might have been expected to speak out. But the members were mute; no political subject whatever was alluded to; all the sounds that wandered lonely through Sir Munguldass' halls were filled with sadness and despair. Sir Munguldass alluded to desertions that had taken place from the Camp of the Association; he said that great pecuniary loss had in consequence been cast upon the Association; and he complained of the want of interest "on the "part of our fellow countrymen who ought not "at the present juncture to slacken their efforts "for procuring reforms in the administration "of the Government, and advocating the interests and upholding the rights of the people "of this country." He said that the Bombay Association has acquired "a prestige and influence "which ought to be kept up and supported "with renewed vigour at a time like the present, "when there is a great necessity for bold and "combined action on the part of our countrymen." He concluded by appealing to the patriotism of Bombay not to allow the Association to languish or die for want of funds. What Sir Munguldass alluded to by saying there is more necessity for combined action on the part of his countrymen at the present moment than there has been at any other time is not easy to understand. Perhaps the Knight thinks that the encroachment of the Viceroy on the liberty of Mulharrao Gaekwar is actually an interference with the liberty of the Maharatta people as a whole, and that his countrymen should combine against it. It seems evident to us that the deposition of the Gaekwar was in Sir Munguldass' mind when he addressed his audience, but in what particular way he thought that event in history was something which invested the present moment with "the necessity for bold and combined action on "the part of his countrymen," we are, as we have said, at a loss to imagine. We all know that Sir Munguldass took, as did every Maharatta, a great interest in the case of the Gaekwar, and that a few weeks after he received his Knighthood from Her Majesty the Queen he intended to take the chair at a non-annexation meeting which was advertised but which for some reason did not take place. Without being able to understand the whole of Sir Munguldass' speech, we, however, appreciate the subdued tone of grief that runs throughout it. In his mind's eye he seemed to see the Association dead, and with it much of the political influence which he used to enjoy; for the Bombay Association was always too dutiful during the more vigorous part of its life to think of expressing an opinion unless it was sure it was in harmony with the views of its patron. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's report spoke despondently about the prospects of the Association; and even Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, who is generally sanguine and hopeful, and fears nothing from taking his curry to managing a State, seemed filled with an unusual depression. He pointed metaphorically to several English Pickwicks, but not even the display of these benevolent figures on his mental canvas could rouse him into speaking cheerfully of the future prospects of the Bombay Association.

The decay of the Bombay Association, simultaneously with the East India Association, suggests to us that the Bombay public have begun to find out its true character, just as the British public have turned aside suspiciously from the East India Association. Associations of one kind or another have a tendency in India to become governed by cliques, and one clique after another gives way, according as the caste or social influence of a particular individual or clique prevails. Then the members of the Association begin to observe that it is only an instrument for the praise and glory of one or two men with whom the concerns of the public are a minor consideration to their own particular interests. The disaffected members drop off from the Association, and in time it becomes so attenuated that no persons are left in it except the adherents of a particular person. Perhaps owing to this process of disintegration, a number of minor associations are formed; but at all events the result is that the parent Association is ruined. Before the last spark of life has actually fled from it, the members of the old Association may go into the highways and byways and cry out its praises, but neither this nor appeals to the patriotism of the passers-by avail them, for the public know that it exists not for them but for the benefit of one or two individuals who compose it. We think that the Bombay Association has passed through the majority of these phases. If we are not mistaken the first serious split from the Associaton was caused by Sir Munguldass' unpopularity as a leader; and it now exists more as a clique attached to him personally for various reasons than as a body properly representative of the native community. His friends may drop off in time when they find connection with the Association of no further value to them, and then the once well-known Bombay Association will be represented by Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy lying in solitary state in his drawing room, or go out of existence altogether, clearing the way for younger, more vigorous, more useful, and more independent associations.

DR. BLANEY'S PROPOSALS TO ESTABLISH AN HOSPITAL FOR EUROPEAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

EVERYBODY is aware of Dr. Blaney's good intentions, and everybody is also becoming aware that the good man is not at all times discreet. We agree with our correspondents who point out that another time than the present might have been chosen by Dr. Blaney for making his proposal. Bombay is not so well off at present that it can respond to every appeal to its charity; and now that a good healthy public feeling has been created for the erection of a European General Hospital, the current might be allowed to take its course without an attempt being made to divert it into a number of channels. If another scheme, such as Dr Blaney's, is agitated now, the schemes for the European General Hospital and the Women and Children's Hospital might both be seriously injured. Let one be gone on with at a time, and let that one be that which is most needed—namely, the European General Hospital. We cannot believe that there is such a necessity for a Women and Children's Hospital apart from the European General Hospital as Dr. Blaney imagines. He drops mysterious and pathetic hints about his sad experience every day of the distress that overtakes our poor countrywomen and children, and about the former, "like true women, bearing their sufferings in silence" and refusing to beg for help. All this may be true, because the Doctor says he sees it every day; but we still think that a good European General Hospital is Bombay's first requirement in the way of charitable institutions. Our shipping is increasing, and the seamen who require an hospital are unfortunately more numerous than the present infirmary shed can accommodate. We must not be understood as disapproving of Dr. Blaney's proposal. In its own time it would be an admirable scheme to push forward; but when the public are already exercised over another scheme of greater necessity, we think the present is a wrong time to bring it to the notice of the public. Let the European General Hospital be erected, and then our sympathetic and enthusiastic citizen may have as long an innings as he pleases.

MR. GEARY AND OURSELVES.

WE are afraid that by describing Mr. Blanchard as a gentleman and man of education we have given mortal offence to Mr. Grattan Geary. We trust that no serious consequences will befal us, for, as we have already seen in the case just decided by Mr. Justice Marriott, it is no light matter being exposed to the full current of Mr. Geary's personal ill-will. If Mr. Geary's loves are as strong as his hates, he should be about the best lover that has ever existed in ancient or modern history. When Mr. Geary is in a good rage—none of your [illegible] only, but a thorough-going euroclydon—we have wondered what his wrath could do. We are certain it could drive a large waterwheel; our great doubt has been whether it could not float a troopship with guns, ammunition, and troops on board. However that may be, we trust that the good fairies who protected Mr. Blanchard will save us also from being overwhelmed. Now that Mr. Geary in his yesterday's article has opened the floodgates of his feelings upon us, we are of course prepared for the worst; but still, "hope springs eternal in the human breast," and we are sanguine that heaven will yet avert the fate that appears to impend over us.

Joking apart, we sympathise greatly with Mr. Geary. If any man is entitled to be in a rage with everything and everybody at the present moment it is him. To lose a case in which he doubtless hoped to be successful, and to hear the Judge express his decided opinion that he (Mr. Geary) took the serious step of getting Mr. Blanchard's three years' engagement cancelled simply because he had a personal feeling against Mr. Blanchard, and, moreover, to be mulcted in heavy damages, are all sufficiently irritating circumstances to excuse a man for being angry with anybody who ventures to agree with the Judge and to express an opinion that the case was not altogether creditable to Mr. Geary. Mr. Geary need not, however, regret that, from a public point of view, we did not approve of his proceedings regarding Mr. Blanchard, for we have given him an opportunity of penning one of the most vigorous jeremiads that has ever appeared in the leading columns of the *Times of India*. We frankly admit that Mr. Geary has managed a disagreeable personal subject with a good deal of tact and dignity, and throughout his article there is a ring of indignation that we cannot help admiring. After this, we think it would be foolish to consider that Mr. Geary is a man to be altogether despised. We forgive him for being angry with us and abusing us, because the surrounding circumstances were excessively irritating. We would even go so far as offer to shake hands with him if we were not afraid that he would refuse us with the remark that there "must be no theatrical shaking of hands." We congratulate Mr. Geary on his well-written article, and we are sure that when he finds how much it will add to his reputation as a journalist, he will forgive us for being the humble means of wringing it forth from him.

We may take this opportunity of remarking, as some inquiries have been made on the subject, and both our contemporaries alluded to it yesterday, that Mr. Maclean is a good deal better. He has now got over the worst part of a very severe illness.

DR. BLANEY'S PROPOSAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read the able (?) letter of "Thomas Blarney"—I beg his pardon, Thomas Blaney—I begin to think that he is a near relative of "Old Tom."

What he is asking the public to support is already incorporated in the scheme for the erection of a new European General Hospital, of which he is one of a committee to press the subject upon Government.

Surely "Thomas" must be the seventh son of his mother, when his second sight can foretell the accommodation for women and children in the proposed new European General Hospital. There should be no division of rupees. Let the "fair ones" come forward "and march in due order" carrying their "chink" to the one grand scheme that comprises everything, and lodge it in the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, where, I daresay, they will be joyfully received.

PADDY BLARNEY.

OPPRESSION IN THE VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a para of your yesterday's paper you speak of the extortion practised by three persons belonging to the Vaccine Department. I am sorry that I cannot say that some members of the establishment are not capable of such deeds; but I am afraid that those on whom such extortion is practised are much to blame themselves; for they pay sums to save themselves a little trouble of taking the child to the station where either the Local Superintendent of Vaccination or the head vaccinator, is sure to allow the child to go away unmolested, if it be sick, and in a condition not fit to take lymph from. With the authorities it is an impossibility to bring home such malpractices unless the aggrieved apply to them and prove the charge. It has often happened that on setting on foot an inquiry on a rumour of this kind reaching our ears we have found these persons absolutely denying having given any rewards.

In the present instance, if the woman applies to me and proves her charge, not only will she have her money returned, but I will have the parties severely punished; and she shall otherwise have done material good to the department.

As the para referred to is so circumstantial, I doubt not but your information is correct, and you are in a position to refer the party to me. This alone has emboldened me to write this to you.

Apologizing for giving you the trouble and trespassing on your time.—Yours, &c.,

ANANTA CHANDROBA,
Local Superintendent of Vaccination, P. C.

Bombay, June 26.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have watched with considerable interest the progress of the agitation about the European Hospital, and am thankful the result has been so creditable to the European public of Bombay. Surely, as Mr. Oliphant observed at the meeting the other day, no one can now say that those of us who are in good circumstances are careless of the wants of our poorer brethren. It remains to be seen what Government will do. Bombay has now spoken out with no uncertain voice. A strong feeling of indignation against Government has been aroused, and should Government attempt to put us off with specious excuses or makeshifts, further steps must be taken. I feel confident that none of us will now take our shoulders from the wheel till this long-submitted-to scandal is completely exposed and rectified. For several years I have been in the habit of visiting the hospital from time to time, and thus have come to know some of its defects—defects not at all exaggerated by any of the speakers in the Town Hall last week.

Several suggestions for aiding the "Endowment Fund" have been made in your columns. No doubt the excellent and energetic working committee are taking all these matters into consideration, but it may be worth while to refer to some of them again. A correspondent—probably "a fair correspondent"—suggests that a Fancy Bazaar should be held during the Prince's visit. The idea is a good one. Miss Clugston has raised two thousand of pounds in this way, and in Manchester or Birmingham recently over a lac was raised by one bazaar. There are some ladies in Bombay—I could name them—who could carry such a plan out to brilliant success. Why should not they? To organize it might help to while away the generally somewhat dreary monsoon. Another suggestion which I have heard is that in the various churches there should be what I think has been called an "Hospital Sunday"—that is, that the congregations should be invited to contribute for the benefit of the hospital. This has been—a medical friend informs me—very successful in London, and is now quite a recognised institution. Another correspondent, Mr. McLauchlan Slater, I think, suggested, among other excellent plans, that Europeans in the Mofussil should be solicited to contribute. The plan is just, for I fancy many of the poorer classes of them now and then require the shelter of the hospital.

LEX

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MY DEAR JACK,—You will be glad to learn that the project for a Gymkhana *is* being vigorously pushed, and that H. E. the Governor has become a patron of the institution.

With, moreover, the Members of Council, and nearly all the Judges of the High Court as honorary members, and the Hon Lyttleton Bayly as President, the members of the new club, who already, I hear, number more than 120, should soon have cause to exclaim—Floreat Bombay Gymkhana!

The Committee, too, are wisely not going to wait till the weather is *cool*, but mean to strike while the iron is *hot*, and start at once with sports of all sorts. By this means they hope to dodge the "inherent and ineradicable apathy" which, as you justly observe, has hitherto been the bane of all previous movements of a similar nature.

We may therefore hope that the Gymkhana will be in full swing long before the stern bugle calls the [illegible] warrior from the cricket field to the parade ground; the seductions of "fair Dhollera and saw-ginned Dharwar" tear away the rising British merchant from the football to Cotton Green, from the four-legged polo tat to the three-legged office stool; before the gay young barrister is called from the brief enjoyment of a passing hour to the hour's enjoyment of a passing brief; or the wily mariner forsakes pitch and toss on the green and level and plain for tossing and pitching on the blue and uneven ocean.

Donations to the Pavilion do not, it is true, flow in with that rapidity which gladdens the hearts of treasurers, but still I hear that enough has been subscribed already to justify the Committee in at all events commencing the Pavilion, and I have no doubt that when once the sporting community see that the Committee really mean work and not *jaw*, they will give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and not allow our fond hopes to come to the dire grief which is said to have befallen the lofty aspirations of our predecessors and namesakes.

Bombay, 29th June.

JILL.

THE COWLEY MISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What possible good does your correspondent "One who knows the Fathers" hope to do their cause by raising the question whether Miss Hodges was in the strict technical meaning of the term a "sister," or "nun," and, now that she is no longer one of the mission staff, implying that she was of "weak judgment"? So far as the world could judge, she was a member of a Religious Order. Her distinctive dress, her mode of life, her manner of worship, her special function in the mission to hunt up recruits for the Confessional—were evidences to the world that she was a member of a Sisterhood. In the expectation of her arrival in the country, churchmen were asked to contribute towards a Sisters' Fund, as also to increase their contributions towards the general objects of the mission, so as to secure the establishment of the Sisters' work. And what is more to the point, those in whose fold she is now, and who are more careful than we are ourselves in the application of ecclesiastical designations, speak of their new convert as having been a member of a "Protestant Sisterhood." What vows, if any, she had taken, the people among whom she laboured were not curious to know, nor were the Cowley Fathers likely to have gratified their curiosity. It was not until "Father Biscoe" had left the country, and parted from the mission, only in a different way from Miss Hodges, that it was given out that he "strictly speaking" was not a Cowley Father, as he had not taken a sufficient number of vows! So that one may be on the look out for fresh revelations about the members of the staff periodically, and as it suits the purpose of the apologists of the mission. Then, as to the weakness of the lady's judgment, the insinuation is simply absurd. She was everything in the mission, except Priest and Confessor. She drew to the feet of the Fathers many of her own sex in the upper ranks of society, while she was a sort of angel of mercy to the impoverished and forsaken. It is ungenerous in the extreme to speak of her "weak judgment." She is a fair specimen of the fruit which the ritualistic teaching under which she was trained may reasonably be expected to produce. If one with her gifts and strength of character has been absorbed by the Roman Church, what may we not fear for others, exposed to the same influences, but without her advantages?

I am surprised that your correspondent should endeavour to defend the Cowley Fathers from the charge of disseminating Romish doctrine, after the extracts from their "Catechism" that appeared in your paper lately. That publication advocates prayers for "dead saints" and reverence paid to their "images," it maintains the Romish doctrine of tradition, makes remission of sin after baptism dependant on priestly absolution, and so forth. Is this the teaching of the English Church?

The proof of this charge of Romanizing might be considerably strengthened by an examination (which I reserve to another opportunity) of the books of devotion, &c., sold and put into circulation by the Cowley Fathers.

Your correspondent has named Monsignor Capel, who, by the way, was thanked by his opponent Canon Liddon for his unsparing exposure of ritualistic teaching. Let me conclude with a quotation from one of his well-known letters, which will be read with fresh interest in the light of the recent occurrence connected with the Cowley Mission:—"When I see our prayers transferred wholesale to ritualistic books of devotion; when authors like Mr. Orby Shipley publish the *Ritual of the Altar* according to the use of the Church of England, and I find therein the whole of our Mass; when converts, clergy and laity, from the ritualistic party, assure me that they have been in the habit of confessing and receiving absolution—have constantly prayed to the saints and angels—and have neither added nor taken away from what they believed as ritualists concerning the blessed Sacrament, I cannot, notwithstanding Canon Liddon's explanations, do otherwise than assert that the ritualistic clergy are assuredly disseminating our [Roman] doctrines."

June 29.

CHURCHMAN.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not altogether agree with either "Ichabod" or your amusing correspondent "Thomas Towel," yet I cannot but admit that if the glory of the P. and O. Company has not yet completely departed, it is in a fair way to become extinct. To notice a few points. It is to me wholly incomprehensible that a great Company like the P. and O. should practically leave the management of their affairs, nautical as well as financial, in the hands of one man—however able he may be. It says something for the Company and its former directors, that their present leading genius sprang from a mere *galopin* in the office to his present high position, his ability being his sole recommendation. It would not be too much to affirm that such advancement would be impossible now. I am very far from detracting from the real merits of a man who has raised himself to such a proud position, but I certainly consider that the way in which his feeblest utterance is received as law is preposterous. Admirable Crichtons are only found in novels in these practical times, and even the mildest forms of despotism can hardly be tolerated and usually lead to rebellion. But wherein lies the proof of the superiority of the autocrat of the P. and O. Company? Certainly not in the financial prosperity of the Company, for that we all know is at a very low ebb. I am rather inclined to think that almost the only proof of his superiority lies in his assumption of it! He grandly assumes a knowledge of everything, and credulous shareholders believe it. Without any nautical knowledge he does practically all the ship-building and ship-purchasing, and hence the introduction of a class of steam-ships lately which P. and O. captains are ashamed to command. I am sure that no P. and O. commander with any regard for his reputation would ever think of recommending the purchase of such steam ships as the Khiva, Kashgar, Thibet, or Zambesi—the latter vessel being appropriately nicknamed in the service—the "d——d beastly." The purchase of these ships was of course effected with the sanction, if not at the instigation, of the non-nautical autocrat. As to all the petty cuttings—the savings—they can only be supposed to be due to reminiscences of the lolly-pop shop! I hold that there is always to be found a difference between a born gentleman and a self-made gentleman, and the distinction is commonly to be discovered in matters of feeling and honour. The feelings of a gentleman are seldom acquired, nor are they appreciated by those who do not possess them. In harmony with the last sentiment it is alleged that now-a-days workmen, not gentlemen, are wanted for officers in the P. and O. Company. Can this be true? The subject of *esprit de corps*, which was very sensibly alluded to by "Ichabod," calls for a few remarks. It appears to me to be essentially a matter of pride, and in the P. and O. Company [illegible] accredited superiority of its o[illegible] cantile marine generally—at least [illegible] and gentlemanly address. It [illegible] look upon it as a quarter deck service in its discipline and in the perfection of its arrangements more nearly than any other [illegible] the Royal Navy. Now, alas! what [illegible] proud of? Not the uniform—that [illegible] of buttons; not the pay—for that has [illegible] paratively paltry; not even the service—for [illegible] trates little else [illegible] European quarters [illegible] power—[illegible] dispensed [illegible] said, and the service of which [illegible] effects [illegible] so proud can only be describe[illegible] chief features are very hard [illegible] "Ichabod!" in very deed.

Is there any remedy for the [illegible] I believe that at least two are [illegible] most the direction should ce[illegible] However prodigious the ability [illegible] be, it is not to be expected that he can be equally proficient in everything. Nor is the rule different in the case under consideration, for in matters nautical connected with the P. and O. the retrogression in every thing except economy has, with some exceptions, [illegible] immense. Of most of the new ships it may be affirmed that in many respects they are neither as well-built, as well-finished, nor as well-found as they were ten years ago. They are for the most part larger, and have about the same speed on a much smaller consumption of coal, and that is about all that can be said. The Gwalior in her late breakdown had sails, it is true, but such as they were as useless as pocket handkerchiefs; yet it is well known that when the commanders were invited [illegible] years ago to state what rig they considered most suitable for a steamer, they recommended—as, indeed, any sane person would recommend—a barque or other rig that would be sufficiently heavy, in the event of a breakdown, to enable the vessel to make a [illegible]. This recommendation has been in many instances economically, but insanely, disregarded. The sails have been reduced in number and size, thus effecting a saving not only in canvass and gear, but in the number of men required to work them—but the saving has been effected at the cost of efficiency. As to the ventilation of steamers in tropical climates—with the general experience that the directors must have had—they ought, though non-nautical, to be able to perceive how ill-adapted for a large passenger service are steamers with scuttles instead of ports, or with ports so low that except in fine weather they must always be shut. Granting that the directorate is capable of managing finance—which is somewhat doubtful—it is glaringly obvious to all seamen that they are quite incapable of determining what form of ship is the best. How much of this is due to the influence of the non-nautical autocrat it is impossible to say; but this is apparent, that there are not half a dozen ships alike in the whole fleet, and when a good model has been secured it is never adhered to. The last built ships are about the worst in the fleet. This leads me to [illegible] remedy which I propose, and which springs as a direct derivative from the first—namely, that new ships should be built under the direction of a committee of [illegible], and a good model being secured, it should be adhered to, and the building of the ship committed to first-class builders, whilst all fanciful fittings to [illegible] and incapable builders whose productions are mere apologies for ships, should be at an end. [illegible] *type* that is wanted—the size—including the passenger and cargo space must [illegible] to be [illegible] certain improvements may have, however, [illegible] from time to time. There are, however, invariab[illegible] mutable conditions which should [illegible] ed. A mail steam-ship should always [illegible] carry sufficient sail so as not to be "utterly helpless" when broken down; she should have horse power greatly in excess of her ordinary requirements, and should be able to carry all her coal in her bunkers. She should be of more than ordinary strength and able to carry her ports (not scuttles) in at least half a gale of wind. Her cabins and saloons should be large and lofty, and all the best modern appliances for securing the perfect ventilation of the ship should be adopted. These indicate some of the most prominent points which ought to be attended to in the construction of large passenger steam-ships, and which are more or less deficient in some of the most recent additions to the P. and O. fleet.

The internal economy of the vessels has been fairly, if somewhat sarcastically, touched upon by "Ichabod." One thing I would remark. If it is contemplated to do away with pursers, I believe it will prove to be a foolish piece of false economy. From past experience I can say that there is no one on boardship that contributes more to the comfort and enjoyment of passengers than the purser. He is more come-at-able than the captain, and a convenient go between if that be needed. The most honest and efficient steward in charge is of a different stamp altogether and can never be a substitute. A few commanders may be able to make things work tolerably comfortable by partially undertaking pursers' functions, but it is not in their line, and they generally fail miserably.

One word more and I have done. The sneaking way in which the recent reductions in pay have been [illegible] is a common characteristic of the operations of the small become great. To prevent combination, a general strike in fact—the news has been so communicated that only a few could hear of it at the same time, and the officers of ships recently arriving from England knew nothing about it till they reached Bombay. They have thus been prevented from making other arrangements which they might have done if they had received a proper six months' notice. It is, either accept our terms or go. I say nothing about the equity of engaging to pay their officers in pounds sterling, and afterwards only giving them rupees, without [illegible] for the difference in exchange. That [illegible] to me a matter in which the Shipping Master [illegible] and ought to interfere.

June 28.

NAUT[illegible]

THE BANDORA POINT CASE.

The following [illegible] decision in [illegible] Bandora Point Case:—

Case No. 37 of 1875.

FINDING AND ORDER.

The point at issue is—Did accused act in good faith in obstructing the road to the place known as "the point" at Bandora? It is unnecessary to go into the question of whether the public or any portion of them had acquired a prescriptive right of way because the issue is decided in the affirmative. One of the witnesses for the prosecution (No. 10) who has either resided or been visiting Bandora ever since 1838 states that till Mr. Ryan's suit in 1869 he never knew that any one claimed a right of way, and that during a two years' occupation of the bungalow in the same compound the path in dispute, by Mr. Bates, the public [illegible] strictly excluded. It has been urged that the onus of proving good faith lies on accused, but he is entitled to prove it by cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution. It has been shown that since 18[illegible] persistent efforts have been made to exclude the public from the point; that in that year the mamlutdar passed an order that Mr. Byramjee was [illegible] in possession, and that no steps were taken to set this order aside. It has been urged that this order was beyond the power of the mamlutdar to pass, but as far as the Court could understand endeavour was made to prove that underhand means were employed to get this order passed. However erroneous or improper the order may have been, it would be none the less a reason for the malee if he heard that such an order had been passed, to suppose that he was entitled to obey his master's orders to block the path. The Court finds that Balu bin Mahadu is not guilty of wrongful restraint, sec. 341 I. P. C., and directs that he be discharged.

(Sd.) WILLIAM ALLEN, Magistrate First Class.

Tanna, 28th June. (True copy.)

WILLIAM ALLEN, Magistrate First Class.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE adjourned ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at its registered office No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 3 P.M. There were in all twelve shareholders present. In the absence of the chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Rahimoobhoy Habibbhoy was voted to the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read in the vernacular, the following resolutions were put forward before the meeting and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. [illegible], seconded by Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody—"That the report of the [illegible] and the audited balance sheet and profit and [illegible] account for the year ending 31st December 1874, [illegible] copies of which have been previously circulated among the shareholders, be and are hereby received and adopted."

Proposed by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, and seconded by Mr. Kurrimbhoy Ebrambhoy—"That Mr. Cooverjee Lilladhur be re-elected director of the company, and that the appointment of Mr. [illegible] Kessowjee as a director of the company in place of Mr. Nursey Kessowjee resigned, be confirmed." The Secretary laid before the meeting the application of Mr. J. Edward Kees for auditorship, which was declined by the shareholders and the following resolution was carried:—

Proposed by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, and seconded by Mr. Runcherdass Kessowjee—"That Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody be appointed auditor for the current year and his remuneration be fixed at Rs. 100."

Proposed by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee, and seconded by Mr. Saleh Mahomed Goolam Hoossein—"That out of the profits Rs. 14,613-11-6, Rs. 5,398-5-10 be transferred to cylinder account, and Rs. 1,761-12-3 being bad and doubtful debts, be written off and the balance Rs. 7,453-8-11 be carried forward."

Proposed by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee—"That the reduction made by the directors, for the interests of the shareholders in the amount of fire insurance from Rs. 150,000 to Rs. 100,000 in consequence of the [illegible] work and the depreciation in the value of the company's property at present, be and is hereby confirmed."

On the conclusion of the business [illegible] general meeting of the company [illegible] extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held, at which the following special resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee, and seconded by Mr. Kurrimbhoy Ebrahim—"That clause [illegible] of the articles of association of the company be altered so far as relates to the [illegible] of shareholders, that is, instead of twelve shareholders present in person or by proxy [illegible] shall form a quorum."

Proposed by Mr. [illegible]bhoy Alladinbhoy, and seconded by Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody—"That clause [illegible] of the articles of association of the company be altered relative to the qualification of directors for two shares instead of three."

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

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